THE ARMY STAFF SYSTEM. FURTHER LIGHT ON THE WAR DEPART MENT'S CUMBROUS MACHINERY.

STEADY EXPANSION OF THE BUREAUS-CIVILIANS DOING WORK FOR WHICH ARMY OFFICERS DRAW PAY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
Washington, April 13.—Criticisms of the colossal Staff Department of the United States Army in any of its numberless ramifications is instantly construed by its over-modest officers to be an attack on the ruling Administration. At the risk of its being misinterpreted as a second offence of the kind, some further observations are submitted concerning the machinery of the War Department, its methods of conducting the public business, and the recent alarming tenecv of the bureaus toward expansion. This is manifested in various forms, but without any manifest occasion for it. It is a marked feature of both the Civil Service and the military personnel, and particularly noticeable in the steady increase from year to year of Army officers on temporary detail at the capital. It is emphasized negatively by the failure to secure a corresponding, or at least more than temporary, reduction in the staff bureaus, when the Army, both Regular and volunteer, was cut down after the Civil War. Instead of contracting in natural unison, some of them have inexplicably in-

Take the Engineer Corps, for instance. In 1863 the Regular Army, then recently increased, numbered 43,332 officers and men. "The Army Register" for that year embraced the names of eighty-one officers belonging to the Corps of Engineers, as follows: One brigadier-general, four colonels, ten lieutenant-colonels, twenty majors, thirty captains and sixteen first lieutenants. After the war the military establishment was generally and considerably reduced. "The Army Register" for 1808, before the Spanish war, when the regular force numbered only 27,164 officers and men exclusive of the retired list, contained the names of 117 officers of the Corps of Engineers, as follows: One brigadier-general, six colonels, twelve lieutenant-colonels, twentyfour majors, thirty captains, twenty-six first Heutenants, ten second lieutenants and eight additional second lieutenants, an apparent increase of thirty-six officers, but as the eight additional second lieutenants were only temporarily attached awaiting vacancies in the higher grades, the increase may be said to have been no more than twenty-eight officers. A significant feature is the disproportionate increase in officers of superior rank. There was an actual decrease in subalterns, captains remained stationary, while there was a gain of eight in colonels, lieutenantcolonels and majors.

Superficially, this increase of twenty-eight officers in thirty-four years is neither a striking nor an alarming fact, but, as the Regular Army had meanwhile been reduced by 16,164 officers and men, it becomes very significant indeed. The Government appears to have had no difficulty in discharging a large number of officers and enlisted men of the line at the dawn of peace and new conditions, but it secured no reduction in the Engineer Bureau. CREATEST GROWTH AT THE TOP.

On the slightest excuse these staff corps will persistently importune Congress for an increase in numbers and rank. Note what has already been alluded to, the quick advantage taken of the alleged emergency of the 3panish war. By bill entitled "An act to increase the efficiency

of the Corps of Engineers," probably drafted in the Department, Congress added eighteen officers to that bureau after the declaration of war last year. Only six of the number were below the rank of captain. More properly, the title of the bill should have been "An act to facilitate promotion to highest grades in the Corps of Engineers." The "efficiency" of other bureaus was like-

wise increased. Whenever there is a proposal in Congress to "increase the efficiency" of one of the Department's staff corps, two things may be assumed with absolute certainty-that the proposal originates in the bureau itself, and not and majors. The proportion of high officers to subalterns is one of the grotesque features of both the Engineer and Ordnance staff corps. The last "Army Register" shows that in the engineers there were forty-three officers ranking as major and upward, against only thirtyeight lieutenants, and no enlisted men-an extracrdinary body. In the line of the Army there are more lieutenants than all the other higher grades combined. In the original law of March 16, 1802, creating the Engineer Bureau, it was provided that it should not exceed one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, four captains, four first Heutenants, and four second lieutenants, or in the ratio of double the subalterns to the three higher grades. As affairs are proceeding, this relative condition will soon be reversed. The Engineer Corps presents the curious phenomenon of a thing making its greatest growth at the big end.

It is soberly asserted that the expansion of these bureaus is a necessary consequence of the

It is soberly asserted that the expansion of these bureaus is a necessary consequence of the expansion of the public business. Yet from the close of the Civil War up to the outbreak of the Spanish war there was, in fact, a marked contraction in the military business of the country. The increase of the engineers is mainly predicated on the alleged constantly growing "pressure" for its officers in river and harbor work, Incidentally, this is another piece of traditional staff humbur. The last Blue Book discloses the astounding fact that there were 176 civil engineers in practical charge of every detail of river and harbor improvements in 1897, drawing salaries from \$1.500 up to \$3,600, in the aggregate approximately \$300,000 a year. That is what it costs the Treasury for what the country innocently supposes the military engineers are doing.

CIVILIANS DOING THE WORK.

In dealing with this class of appropriations It has long been a popular notion with the average Congressman that it is a great stroke of economy and safety to utilize supernumerary engineer officers, "already on the Government's hands with life tenures, drawing large salaries," in this river and harbor work. But it is quite evident that should all the bureau staff officers constructively "in charge" of these improvements be relieved to-day, the work would proceed as if nothing had happened. The bureau engineer "in charge" of one of the great Western improvement commissions is stationed, or was when the last Blue Book was issued, in New-York City, while the scene of the Commission's duties is 1,500 miles away. The practical engineering work is carefully and successfully performed by civilian engineers on the spot. If this is legitimate military staff duty, then let it be wholly performed by the engineer officers; if civilian, and civilians are competent to do it, the Engineer Bureau should have nothing whatever to do with it. It should be strictly one or engineer officers, "already on the Government's

the Engineer Bureau should have nothing whatever to do with it. It should be strictly one or all the other.

The facts cited tell their own story to those who are "up" on official routine and staff work. These so-called Army officers are not doing the work at all: they are simply "in charge," otherwise "directing" it at long range. It is the reverse of economy so to employ them. It is this sort of unnecessary diversion that leaves Congress no alternative, in a sudden emergency of war than to increase their "efficiency" by the gress no alternative, in a sudden emergency of war, than to increase their "efficiency" by the immediate addition of some more life tenure majors and colonels to the National pay roll. Under one fiction or another, and under vicious laws and precedents which have practically segregated them from the military establishment, too many of them, not engineer officers alone, are being diverted from their proper sphere into other branches of the service, and even into civilian employment.

civilian employment.

There is no more reason in democratic ethics why an officer of the Engineer Bureau, for inwhy an officer of the Engineer Bureau, for instance, should be in charge of the public buildings and grounds in Washington, or a member of the Board of District of Columbia Commissioners, than that one should be placed in charge of Arizona's Territorial government, the National mail service or the Pension Bureau. Are these men of a higher type or more honest than the source from which they spring? The recent exploits of Lydecker and Carter and the remarkable demonstration of Eagan in Washington, together with the later developments in

respect to the chemically prepared beef, should have the effect of dispelling certain illusions that these staff administrators, by reason of their presumptive independence of worldly vicissitudes, are more trustworthy and generally of higher character than common civilians.

DEWEY'S ACCURATE GUNNERS

SUMMARY OF HITS MADE IN BATTLE OF MANILA BAY.

LARGER PERCENTAGE THAN AT SANTIAGO-REPORT OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED-LESSONS OF

THE FIGHT. Washington, April 13.-Lieutenant John M. Elliott, the intelligence officer of the Baltimore, has forwarded to the Navy Department, under date of January 1, 1899, a report on the effects of the gunfire of Admiral Dewey's fleet upon the Spanish war vessels in the battle of Manila. The report is based upon a personal examination of all the sels, personal conversations with officers aboard and extracts from Admiral Montojo's official report. It describes in detail the effect of every shot from the American fleet, and proves that Montojo's vessels were riddled by a perfect storm of shot and she: from the American guns. There was a much larger from the American guassampercentage of hits at Manila than at Santiago percentage of hits at Manila than at Santiago This is accounted for by the fact that Dewey's fleet made a deliberate attack, with most of the enemy! ships at rest, while the appearance of Cervera's fleet at Santiago was unexpected, and it was running fight. Lieutenant Elliott makes the fol lowing summary of the number and size of the shots which struck each of the Spanish vessels: The Reina Cristina-Five 8-inch, five 5-inch and thirteen other large shells, seven 6-pounders and

other projectiles. The Castilla-Two 6-Inch, twelve 5-inch, four other large shells, three 6-pounders and sixteen other small shells. Survivors also tell of three 8-inch which burst on the orlop deck, forward, amidships and aft, causing fires that could not be

The Don Antonio de Ulioa-Four 8-inch, three 6inch, one 5-inch and fourteen other large shells, ter pounders and one other small shell. The Don Juan de Austria-Two 6-inch or 8-inch

four 5-inch, five 6-pounders and two other small nells. The Isla de Luzon-Three hits before she retired sehind the arsenals and was sunk by her own

behind the arsenals and was sunk by her own crew.

The Isla de Cuba, to which Montojo transferred his flag after the Cristina was abandoned—Four 6-pounders and one of unknown calibre (She too, was sunk by the Spaniards).

The Marques del Duero—One 8-inch, one 6-inch and three 6-pounders.

The Velasco took no part in the action, but was hit by a stray shell and was sunk by the Spaniards. The General Lezo took no part in the engagement and was exploded by the Spaniards. The Argos was also out of the fight, but was struck by a large shell and was scuttled by the Spaniards.

The total number of hits observable was 141, but there were doubtless many others, especially of small calibre, through the rigging and burned superstructure of the ships. After painstaking inquiry Lieutenant Elliott makes the following report of casualties:

Venecia Cristina. Castitla Isia de Caba. Isia de Caba. Isia de Laxon. Don Juan de Austria. Don Antonio de Ulloa. Marcouse del Duero.	: = : = : •	Wounded. 90 80 2 6 22 10 4	Total. 220 103 2 6 22 18
Shore batteries	. 0	3	500
Totals	. 167	214	381
The following points in co	nnectio	n with exa	mina-

tion of the Spanish ships are emphasized by L tenant Ellioit.
First-The sides of iron and steel built cruisers. First—The sides of iron and steel built cruisers do not arrest projectiles enough to explode them.

Second—The incendiary effect of bursting s-inch shells is great, and far greater than would seem proportionate to that of lower calibres.

Third—At ranges over 2.500 yards the gun-shields of cruisers are in no sense a protection, but insure the annibilation of the gun's crew and the disabiling of the gun if struck by a large projectile. Fourth—Warships of the present day will generally be disabled by conflagration and the destruction of their personnel before they are sunk by gunffe.

THE NEEDS OF MINE WORKERS.

TESTIMONY OF W. C. PEARCE BEFORE THE INDUS TRIAL COMMISSION.

Washington, April 13.-W. C. Pearce, a miner of twenty-five years' experience, now secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers' Association, was the only witness before the Industrial Commis-Ten years' experience as an official of the association, he said, enabled him to declare that the organization never attempted to force men to strike. They influenced miners only through mis sionary work. Mr. Pearce criticised the use of screens in mining as causing considerable friction between men and operators. His organization in Congress, and that it takes the form mainly favored conciliation and arbitration wherever possible and denounced the injunction as a breeder of violence and strike. Company's stores and company's houses, he said, tended to prevent strikes cause they helped to make the miners dependent on the company.

The tendency of wages was downward, and this decline was only partially checked by the efforts of labor organizations. He thought there should be strenucus laws against the employment of child labor in mines. The eight-hour labor law was a great boon to the miners. In Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, where it had been in force for a year, neither the operators nor the miners desired to return to the longer hours of labor.

He did not think that the immigration of English, French, Germans and the Northern races of Europe generally was injurious. They believed in maintaining a high standard of living and morals. The immigration of Slavs, Poles, Hungarians, Italians and the Southern races generally was detrimental. They were of a lower calibre mentally and morally, and did not assimilate readily. Coloud miners received as much consideration as white men. The chief difficulty about colored miners was that they were used, through their ignorance he thought, to break strikes, Education, he added, would do more for the laborers of this country than trades unions. The tendency of wages was downward, and this

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

GENERAL IDEA OF A MODUS VIVENDI APPROVED BY THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

Washington, April 13.-When the United States Government recently proposed a modus vivendl on the Alaskan boundary to avert the possibility of a lawless outbreak pending a final adjustment, the British authorities referred the proposition to the British authorities referred the proposition to the Canadian officials at Ottawa. The Ottawa Government has responded with an acceptance of the general idea of a modus vivendi, although some changes in the original proposal are suggested. This must now go to the British Foreign Office, after which, if approved in London, the response will be officially submitted here.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH CHILI. Washington, April 13.-The Postoffice Department has received notice that the parcel post convention

between the United States and Chill has been ratified, and arrangements have been made for it go into effect immediately. The same terms which apply to other countries will operate in the agreement with Chili, with the exception that a higher rate will be charged on account of the great distance. The postage will be 50 centavos a pound or fractional part thereof on packages mailed in Chill, and 20 cents a pound or fractional part thereof on packages mailed in this country. The amount charged is approximately the same in both in-stances. The postage to all other countries is 12 cents a pound.

THE BEHRING SEA PATROL FLEET. Washington, April 12.-Captain Shoemaker, of the Revenue Cutter Service, has perfected arrange-ments for sending out the Behring Sea patrol fleet on May 1. The Bear, under command of Captain Tuttle, will cruise through the Arctic to Point Barrow to render any aid that may be needed to whalers and incidentally to aid the civil authorities in enforcing law and order. A United States deputymarshal will probably go with the Bear to serve any legal papers that may be necessary. The Grant the Rush, the Perry and the Corwin will enforce the laws against pelagic scaling in the North Pacific and Behring Sea. The Nunivak, which will be comand Benning Sea. The Numbers, which will be com-pleted within the next few days, will be assigned to duty on the Yukon River to enforce the customs and navigation laws and to assist the legal authori-ties in the performance of their duties. She will cruise up and down the Yukon and will be pro-visioned for at least two years.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.

Washington, April 13.-The North Atlantic Squadron salied yesterday from Port of Spain for Barba-does. The Alliance salled from La Guayra for Santiago. The Bennington salled from Hong Kong for Manila. The Annapolis and the Vicksburg have arrived at Key west.

EXTENDING ALASKAN POSTAL SERVICE Washington, April 13.-The Postoffice Department, in furtherance of its plans for extending the service in Alaska, has arranged for communication between Unalaska and the mouth of the Nushugak River, where salmon canneries are located. Three trips will be made by a steamer in the summer. The dis-tance is about four hundred and fifty miles.

CONTRADICTORY TESTIMONY GIVEN BY TWO CHEMISTS.

DR. BIGELOW SAYS CANNED ROAST BEEF IS WHOLESOME AND NUTRITIOUS-PROFESSOR MALLET TAKES

AN OPPOSITE VIEW.

Washington, April 13.-Dr. W. D. Bigelow, chem ist of the Agricultural Department, told the Beef Court of Inquiry to-day that the canned roast beef more nutritious than fresh beef, because of the preponderance of proteids. He also gave the details of his general investigation into the canned beef supply, showing the meat to be a generally satisfactory ration. John W. Mallet, professor of chemistry at the University of Virginia, presented a contrary view. He expressed the opinion that a chemical analysis was not sufficient test of the character of a food product, saying that various conditions necessarily must be considered. He did not regard the canned roast beef as a desirable ration. Rudolph K. Spicer, an undertaker, of Har-

salts on the refrigerated beef in Porto Rico which reminded him of powders used in embalming. The official report of Dr. Bigelow, who was selected to make an investigation of the canned roast beef, was submitted. Dr. Bigelow visited Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha with the Court, and he gave the result of his observations of and experiments on various samples of beef used by the packing-houses in canning. He had been present when beef was selected for canning, and he presented numerous tables giving the results of his investi-

risburg. Penn., said he had discovered crystalline

Describing the mode of preparing the canned roast beef. Dr. Bigelow said that it was generally parboiled from eight to twenty minutes before be ing placed in the cans, and afterward was steamed for several hours. With the meat was generally placed a quantity of soup liquor and often sait and

MORE NUTRITIOUS THAN FRESH BEEF. As to the food value of the beef, Dr. Bigelow said ounces of the canned beef being equivalent in this espect to 48.9 ounces of fresh beef. On the other hand, there was a slight reduction of calorific power and stimulative qualities. Considering that food for the muscles was the great desideratum in the tropics, he thought the canned beef would be a most appropriate food. It should be used, however, in connection with native fruits, rice or potatoes to supply starch, and it would be well to add beef extract for stimulation.

Dr. Bigelow was questioned by Colonel Davis at length with the view of counteracting the effect of the testimony of Drs. Brady, Currie, Castle and others who had declared that chemicals had been used in the preservation of the meat supplied to the Army. The witness said he had examined both the refrigerated and canned roast beef, and nad found no evidence of the use of preservatives either. In reply to a question detailing the experi-ment made by Dr. Currie for boracle acid. Dr. Bigelow said that the result reported by Dr. Currie would indicate the absence, and not the presence, or He had never known of boracic and sallcyclic acids being used together, and if they should be so used on a food product the taste would was to cause the meat to assume a light pinkish tinge, but after about twelve hours it rewould be no odor. He said he had never known but that it was a powerful germicide. At the afternoon session Dr. Bigelow was cross-

examined by Major Lee. He said he had made experiments to show that a combination of boracic acid and salicylic acid would be bitter, while neither acid alone had any appreciable taste. He considered beef extract a stimulant rather than a nutritive. The meant left after its extraction, he said, would be nutritive, as the proteids would be left. Whether, however, it would be palatable would be a matter for each individual to decide for himself. Probably it would not be an ideal food. He said that all the meat canned in his presence was selected by the canners, but they had no notice of his coming. It was all good meat, but his information was that the beef of the poorest cattle was used for canning. Canned roast beef was preferable to bacon as a food for the soldler. Major Lee reminded him that the soldlers always manifested a preference for bacon. "A man does not always choose the food that is best for him," was the reply, "but a man's choice in such a matter should be considered among other circumstances." He did not consider that the boiling of beef would diminish its nutritive value. Dr. Bigelow said he had heard through the newspapers thut horseflesh had been used in the preparation of canned meat, but he had never been able examined by Major Lee. He said he had made ex-

papers that horseflesh had been used in the preparation of canned meat, but he had never been able to ascertain that such reports were true.

PROFESSOR MALLET'S TESTIMONY. Professor Mallet was next examined at General

Miles's instance. He expressed the opinion that no one by a chemical analysis alone could determine whether food was wholesome or unwholesome, nor would an ordinary analysis determine whether to was horsemeat or beef. True, a chemical analysis determines certain limitations or possibilities of food products, but it does not definitely determine the food value of a given article. A combination of horsefiesh, tallow and carpenter's glue might give practically the same results as those reported from the examination of the canned roast beef. In determining the food value of a ration it was necessary to consider its digestibility, capacity for absorption and adaptability to chemical changes, and also, secondarily, its nalatability. It was also necessary to know the possibility of the injurious effects of any article of food on the body. Considering all these circumstances. Professor Mallet did not believe the canned beef supnised to the Army was a proper article of food. He said that the experiment had been made of feeding to hogs the residue of beef after extract had been made from it, which had raulted in the practical starvation of the hogs.

Major Lee asked Professor Mallet what inference he would draw from Professor Chittenden's statement that there had been an absence of phosphoric acid in six of the beef samples analyzed by him, and replied that he did not see how it was possible to escape the conclusion that a large part of the nurritive matter had been cooked out of it.

GENERAL WHEELER WANTS ACTIVE DUTY.

WILL RESIGN FROM THE ARMY IF HE CANNOT

Washington, April 13.-General Joseph Wheeler was at the White House to-day. He said that he desired active duty in the Philippines, and if not assigned to active service will resign. He expects to resign before the LVIth Congress meets, to have his seat in the House of Representatives.

NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS. Washington, April 13.-The following were among the fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day: Connecticut-Bailonville, Walter E. Fissell. New-York-Creek Locks, Egbert Mack; Glen-cairn, Elias Searles; Ulster Heights, Augustus D. Rode.

MARCH EXPORT STATEMENT.

Washington, April 13.—The monthly statement of exports of domestic products of the United States issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows that in March the exports were: Breadstuffs, \$19.959.053 March the exports were: breadstule, \$19.809,024, decrease as compared with March, 1888, \$4,500,000; cattle and hogs, \$2,589,738, decrease \$15,500; provisions, \$14,255,239, decrease, \$1.214,000; cotton, \$11,-259,865, decrease \$12,625,000; mineral oils, \$5,291,534, increase \$1,048,000. Total, \$53,365,427, decrease \$18,144,-600. For the nine months of the present fiscal year

BEST&CO

IPUTIAN BAZAA

ANALYSES OF ARMY BEEF. the exports of these articles amounted to \$574,725. | STRONG CASE AGAINST LYNCHERS.

FOURTEEN ARMY OFFICERS WHO HAVE SERVED

FOUGHT THROUGH TWO WARS.

WITH CREDIT FOR THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS Washington, April 13.-A statement prepared in the office of the Adjutant-General shows that fourteen officers who entered the Army at the opening of the Civil War and served throughout that struggle are still on the active list, having served with credit throughout the war which has just closed the period of serving in both wars, from April 11, 1861, to April 11, 1899, being exactly thirty-eight years. The following is a list of these officers, their rank in April, 1861, being first given, and their present rank second:

ALDEN, C. H., first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; colonel, Medical Department. BYRNE, C. C., first lieutenant, assistant surgeon; colonel, BYRNE, C. C., first Heutenant, assistant surgeon; colonel Medical Department.
ARNOLD, A. K., first Heutenant 5th Cavalry; colonel 8th FRANK, R. T., second lieutenant 8th Infantry; colonel

FRANK, R. T., second lleutenant 8th Infantry; colonel 1st Artillery.
CAREY, A. B., second Beutenant 7th Infantry; brigadier-general, paymaster-general, ROBERT, H. M., second lleutenant, Corps of Engineers, colonel Corps of Engineers, CUENTHER, F. L., second Beutenant 4th Artillery; colonel 4th Artillery, whittee Markey Colonel, Ordnance Department, SMITH, A. T., second Beutenant 8th Infantry; colonel 18th Infantry, HALL, R. H., second Beutenant 10th Infantry; colonel 4th Infantry. HALL, R. H., second Heutenant 10th Infantry; colonel 4th Infantry.
WILSON, J. M., second Heutenant 24 Artillery; brigadiergeneral, Chief of Engineers.
MERRITT, WESLEY, second Heutenant 24 Dragoons;

major general.

PENNINGTON A. C. M., second lieutenant 2d Artillery;
colonel 2d Artillery.

BAKER, John P., second lieutenant 1st Dragoons; major,
Pay Department. Colonel Alden, Colonel Byrne and Major Baker were appointed to the Army from civil life. All the others are graduates of the Military Academy.

EWART APPOINTED AGAIN.

NAMED FOR THE THIRD TIME AS JUDGE OF THE

Washington, April 13 (Special).—The Populist Senator Butler has succeeded in causing the people of North Carolina, without regard to party, considerable annoyance, in holding up the appointment of a view. He had found this beef to contain more protein than the same quantity of fresh beef, thirty mer colleague in Congress, Hamilton G. Ewart, a well-known and popular lawyer of the mountain region of North Carolina. Mr. Ewart was strongly indorsed, although at first rival candidates for the honor were in the field with powerful support. Senator Butier, availing himself of certain charge affecting the professional standing of the nomines made by Ewart's personal enemies, caused the nomination to be held up in two terms of Congress. A recess appointment was made last year. Last March Butler again prevented action in the Senate until the LVth Congress expired. Afterward, when it was understood that the President desired to make a recess appointment, a report was circulated that Section 1,769 of the Revised Statutes stood in the way and prohibited such appointments after one rejection by the Senate. But it required only a slight examination to ascertain that this section had been a part of the Tenure of Office This afternoon Judge Ewart was reappointed by law and had been repealed.

the President. A question has arisen as to whether he would be entitled to draw his salary. The Attorney-General thinks he would not, but has received to-day a brief of the points in favor of the be so bitter that it would soon be detected. He introduced some specimens of fresh beef which had been treated with salicylic acid and then to a mixture of the two acids. The first result in each Evart's legal friends. It is believed that he whole Evart's legal friends. Evart's legal triends. It is believed that he whole question of the recess appointment will be decided by the end of the week. One of the inconveniences of the delay is the fact that there seems some diffiof the delay is the fact that there seems some difference of the two pring courts, one at Asheville and the other at States-ville. The Attorney-General says, however, that this will be settled favorably and that a judge will be ready to hold court even as early as next week.

Hamilton Glover Ewart was born in Columbia, S. C., on October 23, 1849, and was graduated from both the College of Liberal Arts and the law department of South Carolina College. He began the practice of law in 1872 at Hendersonville, N. C., which place has since been his home. He was ap-pointed by Chief Justice Walte register in bankruptcy for the 1Xth District, was twice elected ruptcy for the IXth District, was twice elected Mayor of Hendersonville, and was an elector on the Hayes ticket in 1876. He was nominated for Congress in 1884, but was defeated. In 1886 he was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature. He was a member of the List Congress.

Mr. Ewart has twice before been nominated for this judgeship, but on adverse reports of the Judiciary Committee has falled of confirmation.

THE OLYMPIC FORESTRY RESERVATION.

PART OF IT MAY BE THROWN OPEN FOR SETTLE-· MENT.

Tacoma, Wash., April 13.-President McKinley is considering the question of throwing open to settlement 200,000 acres of the Olympic Forestry Reserve. The reservation comprises a large por-tion of the Olympic Peninsula, lying between Puget Sound and the Pacific Ocean, and embraces the Olympic Mountains. The General Land Commissioner, B. Hermann,

has telegraphed to the Superintendent of Forest Reservations, Mr. Close, directing him to make an immediate inspection of the southern part of the Olympic Reservation.

Washington, April 13.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office, Binger Hermann, said to-day that applications had been received from residents of Washington State to have a portion of the Olympic Forestry Reserve thrown open to settle-Olympic Forestry Reserve thrown open to settle-ment, for the reason that it is improperly included in the reserve. A number of persons have ob-jected to this course, and the Superintendent of the reserve has been ordered to make an in-vestigation. Mr. Hermann said that there was not at this time any decided intention to throw it open to settlement, for in any event the superin-tendent's report must first be considered.

THE NEW GRECIAN CABINET.

Athens, April 13.-M. Theotokis, to whom King George intrusted the formation of a Cabinet to succeed that of M. Zalmis, which resigned on April 3, owing to a declaration by a committee of he Boule that the election of M. Zaimis was invalid, owing to bribery and intimidation, announced to His Majesty to-day the construction of a Cabinet in which M. Theotokis, as President of the Council, takes the portfolio of the Interior and Athos Romanos that of Foreign Affairs.

CANADIAN HORSE SHOW OPENS. Toronto, April 13 .- The annual Canadian Horse

Show was formally opened to-day by Lord Minto, the Governor-General. The number of entries is about the same as last year. A party consisting of Mrs. George J. Gould, Lady Mary Sackville and Miss Greta Pomeroy, of Lakewood, N. J., were among the visitors.

CANADA'S PLANS TO GET LAKE GRAIN. Ottawa, April 13 .- Application has been made to Parliament for the incorporation of the Canadian Inland Transportation Company. A fleet of ten beam, will be constructed forthwith. The keels of two of them are stready laid down. Their capacity will be 78,000 bushels of wheat, with a 14-foot depth in the canais, which could be increased to 108,000 bushels with an 18-foot canal system. At present there are on the Upper Lakes only four Canadian boats capable of economically carrying wheat through a 14-foot waterway to Quebec.

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DEFENDANTS IN LAKE CITY CRIME BE-COMING ANXIOUS-MORE DIRECT

EVIDENCE. Charleston, S. C., April 13 (Special)-No one can yet say how strong a case the defence will be able to make out, but the Government is certainly drawing powerful net of direct and circumstantial evi dence about some of the men who are now on trial here for the lynching of Postmaster Frazier B. Baker, of Lake City. It is evident that the defence will be that the deed was done by unknown per-sons, who came to Lake City on horseback on the night of the lynching, but in the mean time witness after witness is being put up by the Govern ment, who all swear that they know of their own knowledge that one or more of the prisoners was

The alleged lynchers have lost the careless air with which they went into the trial, and are now anxiously following every step taken. They prompt their attorneys constantly, and lean forward in their seats open-mouthed, as one man after another swears one or more of them positively helped to M. B. Spring, the man who swore Stokes told him

that Baker was to be killed, was cross-examined to-day. He stuck to the story he told yesterday. It came out that he was a member of the Coroner's jury that brought in a verdict that Baker came to his death at the hands of unknown persons. The witness explained this by saying he was afraid to tell at Lake City what he knew of the case. It would have been as much as his life was worth

tell at Lake City what he knew of the case. It would have been as much as his life was worth to do so.

George Jeffords, a blacksmith, testified that he had seen the fire at the postoffice and had heard the firing. His testimony on the direct examination was merely corroborative, but while being harassed by the defence it came out that Joyner (a defendant) had told him that McKnight (another defendant) had killed Baker. He left Lake City because he was afraid to stay there after his testimony was given. Henderson Williams, an old-time darky, who said he came near being lynched himself, was next sworn. He lived near Lake City. The firing awoke him, and he and Henry Burgess started to the postoffice. They met men coming away, and hid in a cotton field. There were seven men with guns. He recognized Moultrie Epps among them. He left Lake City because threats were made against him. It was true he swore at the inquest he knew nothing of the affair. He did so because he would have been killed had he told the truth.

the truth. Henry Burgess substantiated the testimony of Williams. While they were hiding in the field, he recognized Alonzo Rodgers. Ward and Webster among the seven men they saw coming away from the burning postoffice. He had not told the Coroner this because he knew he would be killed if he did so. A colored preacher, named Brayeboy, swore to finding shells near the postoffice. At the afternoon session Postoffice Inspector Maye told of how he worked up the case for the Government. The Government will probably rest its case some time to-morrow, and the defence will then be opened.

SENTENCE FOR AIDING IN LOOTING BANK Wilmington, Del., April 13.-In the United States District Court to-day William Eastman Cotter, of Philadelphia, convicted of conspiring to aid and abet William N. Boggs in the latter's theft of 107,000 from the First National Bank of Dover, of which Boggs was paying teller, was sentenced by

MEXICANS RESENT PURCHASE OF MINES

NEWSPAPER SAYS VANKEES ARE REDUCING TWO COUNTRY TO MENDICANCY. City of Mexico, April 12.—The reported sale to

Durango elicits some savage comments from the

says:

says;

In order to take possession of our country the Yankee has for some years past employed the most ignominious as well as the most silent methods. He is buying us up, deeming us unworthy even for fighting. He takes advantage of our hunger and exploits our lack of patriotism. He flings us a few gold coins in order to become the owner of the great and incalculable wealth of Mexico. Day by day the best rural, city and mining properties, the safest and most profitable business, are finding their way imperceptibly into his hands, so that just as trees are divested of their leaves Mexico is losing her belongings one by one and is being reduced to the condition of mendicancy, in the presence of the Yankee.

ITS STANDING NOW ALL RIGHT.

Albany, April 13.-Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of Insurance, to-day announced that the requisition which his Department made on the Manhattan Fire to make good an impairment of capital stock shown to \$81,280, had been complied with, as appears from an examination made by the Department under data of April 4. The condition of the company on that date was as follows: Assets, \$464.631.01; total liabilities, except capital and surplus, \$171,803.02; capital, \$250,000; surplus, \$42.827.09.

WHISKEY COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

Charleston, W. V., April 13 (Special) .- A set of charters was issued here to-day by the Secretary of State to New-York capitalists, the object of which, it is believed, is the formation of a whiskey trust to buy out several big Kentucky concerns. There are five of the charters, issued nominally to the A. Kellar Company, of Cynthiana, Harrison County, Ky., Waterfill & Frazier, of Lawrenceburg, Anderson County, Ky.: William Tart, of Lexington, Ky.: the T. G. White Company, of Parls, Ky., and Bond & Lillard, of Lawrenceburg, Ky. The corporators in each case are Joseph Rosenbaum, R. Chesiett Raun, Raymond G. Shipan and Hoyt F. Spinner, of New-York City, and Arthur T. Rand, of Trenton, N. J.

FELL DEAD ON GRAVE OF HER HUSBAND. York, Penn., April 13 (Special).-Mrs. Ella Weist, widow of the late Dr. John Weist, was found dead on the grave of her husband this afternoon in Prospect Hill Cemetery, where she had gone to place flowers. Heart failure was the cause of death, Her father and her brother, Henry Smyser, of Brooklyn, died from the same cause, and she had predicted the same end for herself.

The Manamater Store
Bicycle Reliability

WANAMAKER bicycles never disappoint. Under whatever name they may be sold, if they are sold here, they are wheels to rely upon.

Putting cast-iron where steel should be makes a wheel cheap, but jeopardizes the rider. "Scamp" work of any sort is always objectionable, but in a bicycle it is something more, -it is dangerous.

We have always been in the lead in the lowering of bicycle prices, but we have never lowered the "factor of safety." Our bicycle ideas are high and our bicycle knowledge profound. When we say

wheel "It is the best we know," it is a remark to be taken seriously. The three best wheels we know for their respective prices are

The Orient, \$50, \$65 and \$75, The Humber ('98 models), \$40, \$42, \$45, The Continentals, \$25 and \$26.50.

These are what we mean by "reliable" wheels. Mind you this, -they are not "the best we know" because we sell them. We sell

A Fine Printed Yankee-made goods, but conscientious and Dimity, 121/2c. accurate copies of the best that comes from Belfast. Copies so close and so careful that none save those who have passed their lives in handling and examining the originals can tell which is Irish and which is American. Not only have the makers copied styles, and (to an extent) patterns, but they have performed a greater feat in getting the real Belfast finish

them because they are the best we know.

as well. And American "goaheaditiveness" has effected an improvement, also, in that the range of choice in pattern is much increased in these goods. The good old simple conservative patterns are all present, but there are dozens of others, new, graceful and

12½c. a Yard. Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Separate Skirts A splendid assortof the

Second floor, Broadway.

serviceable pique Washable Sorts and linen skirts;the Summertime sorts for which a sudden shower or a dash of spray have no terrors.

At \$3.50—Of wide wals white pique; beautifully made; trimmed with bands of insertion.

At \$3.50—Of linen, tailor-made; front finished with atrappings of same material.

At \$4.50—Of pique, in blue and red; front finished with attichings small buttons at back.

At \$7.—Of denim, large variety; beautifully trimmed in various attractive styles.

At \$7.50—Of canvas, in wide stripes, artistically trimmed with bands and braid. Many other styles of these up to \$21.

In the skirts of heavier materials, the prices start at \$3.25, and there is an extensive variety of styles and materials at prices up to \$82.

Second floor, Broadway.

To Guard
Against the

Weapons and ammunition
to fight the pests are here
in plenty. There are moth-Moths proof chests of solid red cedar, for packing away furs and woolens,

in three sizes; \$14, \$17, \$20. Oak chests, lined with cedar, at \$6.50 and \$7.50. These are found on the fifth floor. And these simple but effective destroyers, in the basement:

Compressed Camphor, 85c. a lb.
Ta-na Camphor Tablets, 16c. a box.
Ta-na Camphor Flakes, 15c. a box.
Camphor Tablets, 29c. a box.
Camphor Tablets, 29c. a box.
Camphor Crystalline, 9c. a box.
Camphor Crystalline, 9c. a box.
Tar Ralls, 3c. a lb.
Cedar Chips, 6c. a package.
Tar Paper, size 49x48, 4c. a sheet.
Tar Paper Clipping, 19c. a box.
Pine Tar Oakum Sheets, 20c. a package,

Men's Spring Too many excellent values in this extensive Overcoats stock of stylish, wellmade, light-weight top coats to specify them. Let just two kinds speak for the

At \$20.—An Oxford-mixed Vicuna silk lined and faced to edge, all the fine points of a custom made coat. This would be only fairly priced at \$25. At \$22.50—Also Oxford-mixed, but of homespun; slik lined and faced to edge—the kind of coat for which you would willingly pay \$30.

We call the fifth floor In the shoe store the "bargain Shoe Stores store." So it is, if twothirds and half prices on new Spring shoes are bargains. But what shall we call the regular stock,

and its values? There are no half prices there, but there are shoes not to be equaled outside this store at their figures.

Main Floor Shoe Store

WOMEN'S SHOES AT \$2 Black kidskin, with patent leather and kid tips; Lendon and mannish toe shapes; welted soles; laced and buttoned. Better shoes than usually sold at \$2. WOMEN'S OXFORDS AT \$3

All patent leather; welled soles; patent leather vamps; turn soles. Black kidskin; patent tips; turn soles. Dull oxide kid; welted soles. Checolate kidskin; turn soles. Toe shapes, heels, trimming all of most approved designs. Twenty-seven styles to choose from. MEN'S SHOES AT \$3.90

Both Oxford and laced styles Patent leather and Rus-set calf: new lasts; both dressy and comfortable. Comparable with \$3 shoes of most brands.

Ffith Floor Shoe Store BOYS' SHOES AT \$1.25

Sizes 11 to 2; calf shoes, with needs strong out that CHILDREN'S SHOES AT 80c. AND 90c. Regularly sold at \$1.25 and \$1.50; both tan and black kidskin in a variety of shapes and leathers. Maybe a size missing in some sorts, but the saving will pay a little time in selecting. WOMEN'S SHOES AT \$1.50

More of the kidskin lared shoes added to day. Fine, bright stock: flexible soles proper toe shapes and just right for present use. You save a dollar or more on every pair. WOMEN'S SHOES AT \$2

410 pairs added; both laced and buttened; welled and attiched soles; patent leather tips; regular \$3 shoes. Also in odd sizes you can find \$5 shoes in to-day's best styles. There's a matchless show-Men's ing of Spring suits here. Light-weight Clothing that is made to

Suits fit, in correct styles and of materials in latest patterns. Particular attention is directed to this line at \$15.

Fancy cheviots, fine velours, neat worsteds; single breasted coats and single or double-breasted vests; some of the coats half lined with silk. \$15 rarely buys so good a suit. There are 1,000

Below-the-Market chiffonniers here Chiffonniers-Prices 200 kinds. They are shown in all sorts of woods and finishes

from one in golden oak at \$4.50 up to the very elegant kind at \$120. A few are "left-overs" from our February Sale. They go at prices one-half and one-third less than regular. This list is of kinds comprising only one or two, and they can't be duplicated:

At \$12—Mahogany finished; 36 in. wide, 20 in. deep; 5 large drawers in base; top drawer; serpentine front; bevel plate mirrir 16x23 in.; carved front.

At \$12.50—Men's; mahogany finished; 24 in, wide, 15 in, deep; 4 large and 3 small drawers in base; bevel plate mirror 14x18; carved front; cast brass trimmings.

At \$22 Solid mahogany, 35 in. wide, 20 in deep; pentine front and ends; bevel plate mirror 20x24.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts.